homotopy theory

Contents

1 abstract nonsense

definition.

- A ***pullback*** of the morphisms f and g consists of an object P and two morphisms $p_1 : P \to X$ and $p_2 : P \to Y$ satisfying the following universal property:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
Q \arrow[drr, bend left, "q_2"] \arrow[dr, dashed, "\phi"] \arrow[ddr, bend right, "q_1"'] & & \\
& P \arrow[r, "p_2"] \arrow[d, "p_1"'] \arrow[dr, phantom, "\lrcorner", very near start] & Y \arrow[d, "g"] \\
& X \arrow[r, "f"'] & Z
\end{tikzcd}$$

- A ***pushout*** of the morphisms f and g consists of an object P and two morphisms $i_1 : P \to X$ and $i_2 : P \to Y$ satisfying the following universal property:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
Z \arrow[r, "g"] \arrow[d, "f"'] & Y \arrow[d, "i_2"] \arrow[ddr, bend left, "j_2"] & \\
X \arrow[r, "i_1"'] \arrow[drr, bend right, "j_1"'] & P \arrow[ul, phantom, "\ulcorner", very near start] \arrow[dr, dashed, "\phi"] & \\
& & Q
\end{tikzcd}$$

- A ***product*** of X and Y is an object $X \sqcup Y$ and a pair of morphisms $p_1 : X \sqcap Y \to X$, $p_2 : X \sqcap Y \to Y$ satisfying the following universal property:

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
Q \arrow[dr, dashed, "\phi"] \arrow[drr, bend left, "q_2"] \arrow[ddr, bend right, "q_1"'] & & \\
& X \sqcap Y \arrow[r, "p_2"] \arrow[d, "p_1"'] & Y \\
& X &
\end{tikzcd}
$$

- A ***coproduct*** of X and Y is an object $X \sqcup Y$ and a pair of morphisms $i_1 : X \to X \sqcup Y$, $i_2 : Y \to X \sqcup Y$ satisfying the following universal property:

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
& Y \arrow[d, "i_2"] \arrow[ddr, bend left, "j_2"] & \\
X \arrow[r, "i_1"'] \arrow[drr, bend right, "j_1"'] & X \sqcup Y \arrow[dr, dashed, "\phi"] & \\
& & Q
\end{tikzcd}
$$

- A morphism i has the ***left lifting property with respect to a morphism*** p and p has the ***right lifting property with respect to*** i if for each morphisms f and g, if the outer square in the following diagram commutes, there exists ϕ (I think not necessarily unique) completing the diagram:

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
A \arrow[r, "f"] \arrow[d, "i"'] & X \arrow[d, "p"] \\
B \arrow[r, "g"'] \arrow[ur, dashed, "\phi"] & Y
\end{tikzcd}
$$

- The ***kernel*** of a morphism is that part of its domain which is sent to zero. Formally, in a category with an initial object 0 and pullbacks, the ***kernel*** $\ker f$ of a morphism $f : A \to B$ is the pullback $\ker(f) \to A$ along f of the unique morphism $0 \to B$

  More explicitly, this characterizes the object $\ker(f)$ as *the* object (unique up to isomorphism) that satisfies the following universal property:

  > for every object C and every morphism $h : C \to A$ such that $f \circ h = 0$ is the zero morphism, there is a unique morphism $\phi : C \to \ker(f)$ such that $h = p \circ \phi$.

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
C \arrow[dr, dashed, "\phi"] \arrow[ddr, bend right, "h"'] & & \\
& \ker(f) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] \arrow[dr, phantom, "\ulcorner", very near end] & 0 \arrow[d] \\
& A \arrow[r, "f"'] & B
\end{tikzcd}
$$

- In a category with a terminal object 1, the ***cokernel*** of a morphism $f : A \to B$ is the pushout (arrows h and ϕ apply if terminal object is zero)

$$
\operatorname{coker}(f) := 1 \sqcup_A B
\qquad
\begin{tikzcd}
A \arrow[r, "f"] \arrow[d] \arrow[dr, phantom, "\lrcorner", very near start] & B \arrow[d] \arrow[ddr, bend left, "h"] & \\
1 \arrow[r] & \operatorname{coker}(f) \arrow[dr, dashed, "\phi"] & \\
& & C
\end{tikzcd}
$$

  In the case when the terminal object is in fact zero object, one can, more explicitly, characterize the object $\operatorname{coker}(f)$ with the following universal property:

  > for every object C and every morphism $h : B \to C$ such that $h \circ f = 0$ is the zero morphism, there is a unique morphism $\phi : \operatorname{coker}(f) \to C$ such that $h = \phi \circ i$.

- A morphism $f : X \to Y$ is a ***monomorphism*** if for every object Z and every pair of morphisms $g_1, g_2 : Z \to X$ then

$$f \circ g_1 = f \circ g_2 \implies g_1 = g_2.$$

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
Z \arrow[r, shift left, "g_1"] \arrow[r, shift right, "g_2"'] \arrow[rr, bend left, "f \circ g_1"] \arrow[rr, bend right, "f \circ g_2"'] & X \arrow[r, "f"] & Y
\end{tikzcd}
$$

  Equivalently, f is a monomorphism if for every Z the hom-functor $\operatorname{Hom}(Z, -)$ takes it to an injective function

$$\operatorname{Hom}(Z, X) \xhookrightarrow{f_*} \operatorname{Hom}(Z, Y).$$

  Being a monomorphism in a category $\mathcal{C}$ means equivalently that it is an epimorphism in the opposite category $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$.

- A morphism $f : X \to Y$ is a ***epimorphism*** if for every object Z and every pair of morphisms $g_1, g_2 : Y \to Z$ then

$$g_1 \circ f = g_2 \circ f \implies g_1 = g_2.$$

$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[r, "f"] \arrow[rr, bend left, "g_1 \circ f"] \arrow[rr, bend right, "g_2 \circ f"'] & Y \arrow[r, shift left, "g_1"] \arrow[r, shift right, "g_2"'] & Z \end{tikzcd}$$

Equivalently, f is a epimorphism if for every Z the hom-functor $\mathrm{Hom}(-, Z)$ takes it to an injective function

$$\mathrm{Hom}(Y, Z) \xhookrightarrow{f^*} \mathrm{Hom}(X, Z).$$

Being a monomorphism in a category $\mathcal{C}$ means equivalently that it is an monomorphism in the opposite category $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$.

derived categories

We want to construct a category where weak homotopy equivalences are isomorphisms.

definition. Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a category and $\mathcal{W} \subset \mathrm{Mor}(\mathcal{C})$. The ***localization of*** $\mathcal{C}$ ***at*** $\mathcal{W}$ is another category $\mathcal{C}[\mathcal{W}^{-1}]$ and a functor $L : \ldots$ so that...

Theorem 1.1 (Uniqueness)**.** Up to equivalence

Theorem 1.2 (Localization by parts)**.** $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathcal{S} \subset \mathrm{Mor}(\mathcal{C})$, $\tilde{S} = L_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{S})$.

2 elementary concepts

definition.

- Let X and Y be topological spaces and $f, g : X \to Y$ continuous maps. An ***homotopy*** from f to g is a continuous map

$$H : X \times [0, 1] \to Y, \qquad (x, t) \mapsto H(x, t) = H_t(x)$$

) such that $f(x) = H(x, 0)$ and $g(x) = H(x, 1)$ for all $x \in X$. We denote this situation by $f \simeq g$. The homotopy relation $\simeq$ is an equivalence relation on the set of continuous maps $X \to Y$. A homotopy of maps $H_t : X \to Y$ is called ***relative to*** $A \subset X$ if $H_t|_A$ is constant.

- Topological spaces and homotopy classes of maps form a quotient category of Top, the ***homotopy category*** h-Top, where comoposition of homotopy classes is induced by composition of representing maps. If $f : X \to Y$ represents an isomorphism in h-Top, then f is called a ***homotopy equivalence*** or h-***equivalence***. In explicit termins this means $f : X \to Y$ is a homotopy equivalence if there exists $g : Y \to X$, a ***homotopy inverse of*** f, such that gf and fg are both homotopic to the identity. Spaces X and Y are called ***homotopy equivalent*** or of the same ***homotopy type*** if there exists a homotopy equivalence $X \to Y$. A space is ***contractible*** if it is homotopy equivalent to a point. A map $f : X \to Y$ is ***null homotopic*** if it is homotopic to a constant map.

- Let (X, x_0) be a pointed topological space and $s_0 \in S^n$. The elements of the n-***th homotopy group*** are homotopy classes of maps $(S^n, s_0) \to (X, x_0)$. Equivalently, they are homotopy classes of maps $(I^n, \partial I^n) \to (X, x_0)$. (Homotopies are required to preserve the base points, $s_0 \mapsto x_0$ or $\partial I^n \mapsto x_0$.)

  Also,
  $$\pi_n(X, *) = [(I^n, \partial I^n), (X, \{*\})] \cong [I^n/\partial I^n, X]^0$$
  where $[X, Y]$ denotes the set of homotopy classes $[f]$ of maps $[f] : X \to Y$.

  proposition 2.1. $\pi_n(X, x_0)$ is an abelian group for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

- Let A be a subspace of X and $x_0 \in A$. The elements of the ***relative homotopy group*** $\pi_n(X, A, x_0)$ are homotopy classes of maps $(I^n, \partial I^n, J^{n-1}) \to (X, A, x_0)$ where J^{n-1} is the union of all but one face of I^n. That is,
  $$\pi_{n+1}(X, A, *) = [(I^{n+1}, \partial I^{n+1}, J^n), (X, A, *)].$$

  The elements of such a group are homotopy classes of based maps $D^n \to X$ which carry the boundary S^{n-1} into A. Two maps f, g are called ***homotopic relative to*** A if they are homotopic by a basepoint-preserving homotopy $F : D_n \times [0, 1] \to X$ such that, for each p in S^{n-1} and t in $[0, 1]$, the element $F(p, t)$ is in A. Ordinary homotopy groups are recovered for the case in which $A = \{x_0\}$.

  remark 2.1. This construction is motivated by looking for the kernel of the induced map $i_* : \pi_n(A, x_0) \to \pi_n(X, x_0)$ by the inclusion. This map is in general not injective, and the kernel consists of ?

- For any pair (X, A, x) we have a long exact sequence
  $$\pi_n(A, x_0) \xrightarrow{i_*} \pi_n(X, x_0) \xrightarrow{j_*} \pi_{n-1}(A, x_0) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_{n-1}(X, x_0) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \pi_0(X, x_0)$$
  where i and j are the inclusions $(A, x_0) \hookrightarrow (X, x_0)$ and $(X, x_0, x_0) \hookrightarrow (X, A, x_0)$. The map ∂ comes from restricting maps $(I^n, \partial I^n, J^{n-1}) \to (X, A, x_0)$ to I^{n-1}, or by restricting maps $(D^n, S^{n-1}, s_0) \to (X, A, x_0)$. The map, called the ***boundary map***, is a homomorphism when $n > 1$.

- A space X with basepoint x_0 is called n-***connected*** if $\pi_i(X, x_0) = 0$ for $i \leqslant n$. Thus 0-connected means path-connected and 1 connected means simply-connected.

- A pair (X, A) is n-***connected*** if $\pi(X, A, x_0) = 0$ for $i \leqslant n$.

- Two pointed spaces (X, x_0) and (Y, y_0) are n-***equivalent*** if $\pi_i(X, x_0) \cong \pi_i(Y, y_0)$ for all $i \leqslant n$.

3 the right category

- We don't care so much about Top. We care much more about CGWH, the full subcategory of Top on ***compactly generated wakly Hausdorff*** spaces.

- X is ***compactly generated*** if, for any subset $C \subset X$, and for all continuous maps $f : K \to X$ from compact Housdorff spaces,

$$\text{if } f^{-1}(C) \text{is closed in } K, \text{ then } C \text{ is closed.}$$

claim. If X is compactly generated, then X is weakly Hausdorff if the diagonal subset $\Delta_X \subset X \times X$ is k-closed.

In CGWH, $\mathrm{Hom}(X, Y)$ is a space with the compact-open topology. This is a compactly generated space, $\mathbf{k}(\mathrm{Hom}(X, Y))$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Map}(X, Y) &:= \text{ the space of maps } X \to Y. \\ \mathrm{Map}(X \times Y, Z) &\cong \mathrm{Map}(X, \mathrm{Map}(Y, Z)) \\ \mathrm{Hom}(X \times Y, Z) &\cong \mathrm{Hom}(X, \mathrm{Map}(Y, Z)) \end{aligned}$$

In the last line, product is product in CGWH, not in Top.

The functor $- \times Y$ is left adjoint to $\mathrm{Map}(Y, -)$.

- A ***homotopy*** $X \times I \to Y$ is the same as a map $X \to \mathrm{Map}(I, Y)$.
- A map $A \to X$ is a ***Hurewicz cofibration*** for any $g : X \to Y$ and any homotopy $H : A \times I \to Y$ such that

$$\begin{tikzcd} A \times \{0\} \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & A \times I \arrow[d] \\ X \arrow[r, "g"'] & Y \end{tikzcd}$$

there is $H : X \times I \to Y$,

$$\begin{tikzcd} X \times \{0\} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "g"] & A \times I \arrow[d] \\ X \times I \arrow[r, "H'"'] & Y \end{tikzcd}$$

$$\begin{tikzcd} A \times I \arrow[d] \arrow[dr, "H"] & \\ X \times I \arrow[r, "H'"'] & Y \end{tikzcd}$$

(This is a standard notion, you can look it up.)

example. $\partial D^n \to D$ is a Huerwich cofibration. Why?

definition. A ***model structure*** on a category $\mathcal{A}$ is a choice of subcategories $\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{F}$ called ***weak-equivalences***, ***cofibrations*** and ***fibrations*** with the following properties:

1. Given $\bullet \xrightarrow{f} \bullet \xrightarrow{g} \bullet$, if either 2 out of 3 among $f, g, f \circ g$ are in $\mathcal{W}$ then all of them are.

2. $(\mathcal{C} \cap \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{F})$ and $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{W})$ are both weak factorization systems. $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{D})$ is a weak factorization system.

   (a) Any morphism in $\mathcal{A}$ can be factored as a morphism in $\mathcal{B}$ followed by a morphism in $\mathcal{D}$.

   (b) $$\begin{tikzcd} \bullet \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "f"] & \bullet \arrow[d, "g"] \\ \bullet \arrow[r] \arrow[ur, dashed, "\exists"] & \bullet \end{tikzcd}$$ Lifts

Two interesting model category structures on CGWH.

1. Hurewicz model structure (Strom).
   - Cofibrations:= Huerwicz cofibrations.
   - Fibrations:= maps $E \to B$ such that for all spaces X [Photo1].
   - Weak equivalences:= homotopy equivalences.
2. Quillen model structure.
   - Cofibrations = retracts of relative cell complexes.
   - (Serre) Fibrations = $$\begin{tikzcd} D^n \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & E \arrow[d] \\ D^n \times I \arrow[r] \arrow[ur, dashed] & B \end{tikzcd}$$
   - Weak equivalences: $f : X \to Y$

Hurewicz cofibration $f : A \to X$ in CGWH.

- f is injective ...
- $f : A \to X$ is a cofibration ...

exercise (3.1.8 from Riehl's "Homotopical categories: ..."). Verify that the class of morphisms $\mathcal{L}$ characterized by the left lifting property against a fixed class of morphisms $\mathcal{R}$ is closed under coproducts, closed under retracts, and contains the isomorphisms.

Solution. ***(Coproducts.)*** Let i be the coproduct of a a morphism $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$. Consider the following lifting problem of i with respect to a morphism $r \in \mathcal{R}$:

$$\begin{tikzcd} & Y \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "i"'] & \bullet \arrow[d, "r \in \mathcal{R}"] \\ X \arrow[r, "\ell \in \mathcal{L}"'] & X \sqcup Y \arrow[r] & \bullet \end{tikzcd}$$

It suffices to find a surjective map $s : X \to Y$ making the outer polygon in the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
X \arrow[r, "s"] \arrow[dr, bend right, "\ell\in\mathcal{L}"'] & Y \arrow[r, "p"] \arrow[d, "i"'] & \bullet \arrow[d, "r\in\mathcal{R}"] \\
& X \sqcup Y \arrow[r, "q"'] \arrow[ur, dashed, "\phi"] & \bullet
\end{tikzcd}$$

In this case we have a lift ϕ such that $\phi\ell = ps$ and $r\phi = q$. Since $\ell = is$, we have that $\phi is = ps$ and since s is surjective $\phi i = p$, so ϕ is the desired lift.

How can we find such a map s?

Also pending: retracts, isomorphisms. $\square$

Blakers-Massey excision theorem (relies on technical lema, proof from Tom Dieck's book) $\implies$ Cellular approximation. Also $\implies$ Freudental theorem.

definition (Mapping cylinder).

exercise. $X \to M_f \to Y$. Prove $X \to M_f$ is a cofibration.

4 lecture notes

14 mar

$$(X^Y)^Z \cong Z^{Y\times X}$$

$$g : X' \to X$$

$$\mathrm{Hom}(X, Y) \mapsto \mathrm{Hom}(X', Y)$$

$$\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{Hom}(A, B) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(A, B') \text{ natual in } A \implies \\
\mathrm{Hom}(B, B) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, B') \& \mathrm{Hom}(B', B) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B', B') \\
\implies B \cong B'.
\end{gathered}$$

- for ($\impliedby$) commutativity of the hypotesis gives us commutativiuty of the right-most square in the diagram below. In fact, the double square diagram below is a rephrasing of the hypothesis.
- Lemma 2. To build CW complexes
- Some good concepts are pushouts, coproducts, direct limits.
- What we did? Prove the bijection between the homotopic sets given an n-equivalence.

- Defined smash.
- π_n of loop space is the same as π_{n+1} of original space.
- Then we moved on to homotopic pushouts and pullback. We saw, for instance, that if in a double square diagram each of the squares is a homotopic pushout, then so is the outer square.
- We also looked at those exact sequences on cofibers, spaces of homotopy classes, cohomology and (barely) loop spaces. There was a lemma about this.
- Next time: cofiber of cofiber is homotopy equivalence, then fibers, fibrations and probably *some name* theorem.

18 mar

lemma 4.1 (Yoneda).

$$\{\text{Natural transformations } \operatorname{Hom}(-, X) \to F\} \cong F(X)$$

corollary 4.2. $(\operatorname{Hom}(-, X) \to \operatorname{Hom}(-, Y)) \cong \operatorname{Hom}(X, Y)$.

corollary 4.3. The correspondence $X \mapsto \operatorname{Hom}(-, X)$ is fully faithful, that is, the correspondence $\operatorname{Hom}(X, X') \to \operatorname{Hom}(\operatorname{Hom}(-, X), \operatorname{Hom}(-, X'))$ is injective and bijective. (The right hand side are natural transformations of functors.)

Solution of exercise 1. The latter correspondence sends isomorphisms to isomorphisms. Since we are given a natural isomorphism in the problem, we conclude $X \cong X'$. $\square$

lemma 4.4. Let $E \times_B X$ be the pullback of

$$\begin{tikzcd} & E \arrow[d, two heads] \\ X \arrow[r, "\simeq"] & B \end{tikzcd}$$

be such that $E \to B$ is an homotopy fibration and $f : X \to B$ is a homotopy equivalence. Let

$$\begin{tikzcd} E \times_B X \to E \arrow[r, dash, "\simeq"] \arrow[d, two heads] & E \arrow[d, two heads] \\ X \arrow[r, "\simeq"] & B \end{tikzcd}$$

be the pullback. Then $E \times_B X \to E$ is a homotopy equivalence.

Proof. Let $g : B \to X$ be the homotopy inverse of f.

(Step 1) Construct another pullback

$$\begin{tikzcd}
E \times_B B \arrow[r] \arrow[d, two heads] & X \times_B E \arrow[r] \arrow[d, two heads] & E \arrow[d, two heads] \\
B \arrow[r, "g"'] & X \arrow[r, "f"'] & B
\end{tikzcd}$$

(Step 2) Constuct $E \to E \times_B B$.

Consider

$$\begin{tikzcd}
E \arrow[rr, "\mathrm{id}"] \arrow[d] & & E \arrow[d, two heads] \\
E \times I \arrow[r, "f \times \mathrm{id}"'] \arrow[urr, dashed] & B \times I \arrow[r] & B?
\end{tikzcd}$$

And then $E \to E \times_B B \to E \times_B X \to E$ is homotopic to the identity.

Constructing the other homotopic inverse is the hard part.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
Z \sqcup Z \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "f_1 \sqcup f_2"'] \arrow[ddr, bend left] & I \times Z \arrow[d] \arrow[dl, dashed] \arrow[dd, bend left] \\
E \times_B X \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & E \arrow[d, two heads] \\
X \arrow[r, "\simeq"] & B
\end{tikzcd}$$

$\square$

corollary 4.5. $B \xrightarrow{f} B$ is homotopy equivalence and $E \to B$ is a fibration, in

$$\begin{tikzcd}
E \times_B B \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & E \arrow[d] \\
B \arrow[r, "f"'] & B
\end{tikzcd}$$

$E \times_B B \to E$ is a homotopy equivalence.

exercise. If fg is an isomorphism and f and g have right inverses, then f and g are isomorphisms.

lemma 4.6. Let

$$\begin{tikzcd}
A \arrow[r, "f"] \arrow[d, tail, "g"] & B \arrow[d] \\
X \arrow[r] & X \cup_A B
\end{tikzcd}$$

be a pushout with $A \to X$ a cofibration. Then the canonical map from the double mapping cylinder $M(f, g) \to X \cup_A B$ is a homotopy equivalence.

remark 4.1.

$$\begin{tikzcd} A \arrow[r, "f"] \arrow[d, "g"] & B \\ X & \end{tikzcd} \qquad \begin{tikzcd} A \arrow[r, hook] \arrow[d] & M_f \arrow[d] \\ X \arrow[r] & X \cup_A M_f \cong M(f,g) \end{tikzcd}$$

definition.

- The ***homotopy pullback*** of a diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} & Y \arrow[d] \\ X \arrow[r] & Z \end{tikzcd}$$

is

$$\begin{tikzcd} X \times_{ev_0} Z^I \times_{ev_1} Y \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & Y \arrow[d] \\ X \arrow[r] & Z \end{tikzcd}$$

Intuitively, for any $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$ this object has the space of paths connecting x and y.

- The ***homotopy fiber*** if $f : Y \to Z$ is the pullback of

$$\begin{tikzcd} & Y \arrow[d, "f"] \\ pt \arrow[r] & Z \end{tikzcd}$$

$F \subset Z^I \times_Z Y \to Z$, where F is the space of paths starting at x and ending at the same point $f(y)$.

remark 4.2. The pullback of

$$\begin{tikzcd} & Z^I \times_Z Y \arrow[d] \\ X \arrow[r] & Z \end{tikzcd}$$

is the motopy pullback of

$$\begin{tikzcd} & Y \arrow[d] \\ X \arrow[r] & Z \end{tikzcd}$$

lemma 4.7. If $X \to Z$ is a fibration then for

$$\begin{tikzcd} & Y \arrow[d] \\ X \arrow[r, two heads] & Z \end{tikzcd}$$

the map from the pullback to the homotopy pullback is a homotopy equivalence.

Proof.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
X \times_Z \arrow[r] \arrow[d, dash, "\simeq"] & Y \arrow[d, "\simeq"] \\
X \times_{ev_0} Z^I \times_{ev_1} Y \arrow[r, two heads] \arrow[d] & Z^I \times_Z Y \arrow[d, two heads] \\
X \arrow[r] & Z
\end{tikzcd}$$

□

Finally,

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\operatorname{hofib} f_1 \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \operatorname{hofib} f \arrow[r] \arrow[d, two heads] & * \arrow[d] \\
* \arrow[r] & X \arrow[r, "f"] & Y
\end{tikzcd}$$

and

$$\begin{tikzcd}
Z \arrow[r] \arrow[dd] & F(f) \arrow[d] \arrow[ddl, dash] \arrow[dd, bend left, two heads] \\
 & X \times_Y Y^I \arrow[d] \\
X \times I \arrow[r] & X
\end{tikzcd}$$

and an exact sequence

$$\Omega^2 \operatorname{hofib} \to \Omega^2 X \to \Omega^2 Y \to \Omega \operatorname{hofib} f \to \Omega X \to \Omega Y \to \operatorname{hofib} f \to X \xrightarrow{f} Y$$

lemma 4.8 (Exactness). $\forall z$, $[z \operatorname{hofib} f] \to [Z, X] \to [Z, Y]$.

and we get the exact sequence

$$\pi_0(\Omega^2 X) \to \pi_0(\Omega^2 Y) \to \pi_0(\Omega \operatorname{hofib} f) \to \pi_0(\Omega X) \to \pi_0(\Omega Y) \to \pi_0(\operatorname{hofib} f) \to \pi_0(X) \to \pi_0(Y)$$

and then

$$[S^0, \Omega^2 X] = [\Sigma S^0, \Omega X] = [\Sigma^2 S^0, X] = [S^2, X] = \pi_2(X)$$

21 march (Serre fibration long exact sequence)

We've been talking a lot about Hurewickz fibrations. Let's talk about Serre fibrations. Notice that H. fibration $\implies$ S. fibration. What is the most natural example of a Serre fibration?

proposition 4.9. Let E be a fiber bundle with fiber F. Then f is a Serre fibration.

Proof. What sdoes it mean to be a Serre fibration? It means that

$$\begin{tikzcd} I^n \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & E \arrow[d] \\ I^{n+1} = I^n \times I \arrow[r] \arrow[ur, dashed] & B \end{tikzcd}$$

So if $\mathcal{U}$ is a covering of B such that $f^{-1}U \cong U \times F$. By Lebesgue lemma, there is a $\delta > 0$ such that for all $x \in I^{n+1}$, the ball $B(x, \delta)$ lies in some $f^{-1}U$ for some U.

Then we subdivide I^{n+1} in smaller cubes of the same size with diameter $< \delta$. So, each the image of each cube lies in some $U \in \mathcal{U}$.

Then

$$\begin{tikzcd} I^n \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & F \times U \arrow[d, two heads] \\ I^{n+1} \arrow[r] \arrow[ur, dashed] & U \end{tikzcd}$$

has a lift for every little square because

$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & U \arrow[d] \\ X \times I \arrow[r] \arrow[ur, dashed] & pt \end{tikzcd}$$

is always a fibration (think about this) and because pullbacks of fibrations are fibrations:

$$\begin{tikzcd} U \times F \arrow[r, two heads] \arrow[d, two heads] & U \arrow[d, two heads] \\ F \arrow[r, two heads] & pt \end{tikzcd}$$

. Then we may just add up the squares because

$$\begin{tikzcd} D^n \arrow[d] \\ D^n \times I \end{tikzcd}$$

and we're done. □

proposition 4.10 (Construction of homotopy long exact sequence from relative homotopy long exact sequence)**.** Let $g : E \to B$ is a Serre fibration. $e \in E$, $g(e) = b$ and $g^{-1} = F$.

Then consider the exact sequence in homotopy of the Serre fibration and the relative homotopy exact sequence. Then there is a long exact sequence (top row):

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\cdots \arrow[r] & \pi_n(F) \arrow[r] & \pi_n(E) \arrow[r] & \pi_n(B) \arrow[r] & \pi_{n-1}(F) \arrow[r] & \pi_{n-1}(E) \arrow[r] & \cdots \\
\cdots \arrow[r] & \pi_n(F) \arrow[r] \arrow[u, "="] & \pi_n(E) \arrow[r] \arrow[u, "="] & \pi_n(E,F) \arrow[r] \arrow[u, dashed, "\cong"] & \pi_{n-1}(F) \arrow[r] \arrow[u, "="] & \pi_{n-1}(E) \arrow[r] \arrow[u, "="] & \cdots
\end{tikzcd}$$

example. We have shown that $\pi_2(\mathbb{C}P^n) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ using the Hopf fibration $S^1 \hookrightarrow S^{2n+1} \to \mathbb{C}P^n$ and the fact that $\pi_k(S^n) = 0$ for $k < n$.

Theorem 4.11. Let X be a CW-comples, $A, B \subset X$ subcomplexes, $C = A \cap B \neq \varnothing$, so

$$\begin{tikzcd}
C \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & A \arrow[d] \\
B \arrow[r] & X \arrow[ul, phantom, "\ulcorner", very near start]
\end{tikzcd}$$

is a pushout (this happens for inclusions, check it?).

If (A, C) is n-connected and (B, C) is m-connected, then

$$\pi_i(A, C) \to \pi_i(X, B)$$

is an isomorphism for $i < m + n$ and sujerctive for $i = m + n$.

26 march (Blakers-Massey)

First I show some basic constructions from Tom Dieck (sec. 5.7). Let $f : X \to Y$ be a map. Consider the pullback

$$\begin{tikzcd}
W(f) \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "{(q,p)}"'] & Y^I \arrow[d, "{(ev_0, ev_1)}"] \\
X \times Y \arrow[r, "f \times id"'] & Y \times Y
\end{tikzcd}$$

where

$$W(f) = \{(x, w) \in X \times Y^I | f(x) = w(0)\},$$
$$q(x, w) = x, \quad p(x, w) = w(1).$$

Since (ev_0, ev_1) is a fibration, the maps (q, p), q and p are fibrations.

Now suppose f is a pointed map with base points $*$. Then $W(f) \to W'$ is given the base point $(*, k_*)$.

Let $f : A \hookrightarrow X$ be an inclusion.

definition. By $(I^n, \partial I^n) \to (* \times_{ev_0} X^I \times_{ev_1} A, pt)$ is the same as a map $I^n \times I \to X$ that satisfies:

- $I^n\{0\} \cup \partial I^n \times I \to *$.
- $I^n \times \{1\} \to A$.

It is fairly straightforward to show that

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\cdots \arrow[r] & \Omega A \arrow[r] & \Omega X \arrow[r] & \mathrm{hofib} \arrow[r] & A \arrow[r] & X
\end{tikzcd}$$

$$\pi_0(\nearrow) = \begin{tikzcd}
\pi_n(A) \arrow[r] & \pi_n(X) \arrow[r] \arrow[dr] & \pi_{n-1}(\mathrm{hofib}) \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\cong"] & \pi_{n-1}(A) \arrow[r] & \pi_{n-1}(X) \\
 & & \pi_n(X,A) \arrow[ur] & &
\end{tikzcd}$$

Theorem 4.12 (Blakers-Massey 1)**.** Let

$$\begin{tikzcd}
Q \arrow[r, "g"] \arrow[d, "f"'] & Y \arrow[d] \\
X \arrow[r] & P
\end{tikzcd}$$

be a homotopy pushout, g is m equivalence, f is n-equivalence and $m, n \geqslant 0$. Then $Q \to X \times_P^h$ is $(m+n-1)$-equivalence.

Theorem 4.13 (Blakers-Massey 2)**.** P is a CW-complex, X, Y subcomplexes, $X \cap Y = Q \neq \varnothing$ (***strict pushout***)

$$\begin{tikzcd}
Q \arrow[r, tail] \arrow[d, tail] & Y \arrow[d, tail] \\
X \arrow[r, tail] \arrow[ur, phantom, "\lrcorner"] & X
\end{tikzcd}$$

Then $\pi_i(Y, \mathbb{Q}) \to \pi_i(P, X)$ is epi for $i = m+n$ and iso for $0 \leqslant i < m+n$.

Theorem 4.14 (Blakers-Massey 3)**.** $P = X \cup Y$, X and Y are open in P, $X \cap Y = Q \neq \varnothing$.

We proved the third version based on Tom Dieck's proof.

definition.

- A map is a k-***equivalence*** if the induced map on the ith homotopy group is an isomorphism for $i < k$ and an epimorphism for $i = k$.
- $K_p(W) := \{x \in W :$ at least p coordinates of x are ¡ the same coordinates of the center of $W\}$

lemma 4.15. Let W be a cube in $\mathbb{R}^d$ with $\dim W \leqslant d$. If for all faces W' of ∂W, $f(W') \in A \implies w' \in K_p(W')$, then there is a homotopy $f \simeq g$ rel ∂W such that $g(w) \in A \implies w \in K_p(W)$.